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F. and T. GUIDE —TO— Chattanooga,



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GUIDE

—TO—

Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain

--AND--

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK,

—CONTAINING—

Map of Chattanooga and Vicinity, and Map of Chicka-
mauga National Military Park.

Illustrated.

1895 :

EDWARD FERGER AND ARTHUR J. TAYLOR, PUBLISHERS,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.



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Press of
MACGOWAN & COOKE,
CHATTANOOGA.

To the Visitor.

IN THE preparation of this guide book great care has been taken to make it in every respect correct and worthy of the confidence of the visitor, and to render it both concise and comprehensive. It is confidently believed that this work will be appreciated as a valuable assistant to the visitor, and a ready guide and advisor.


THE AUTHORS.

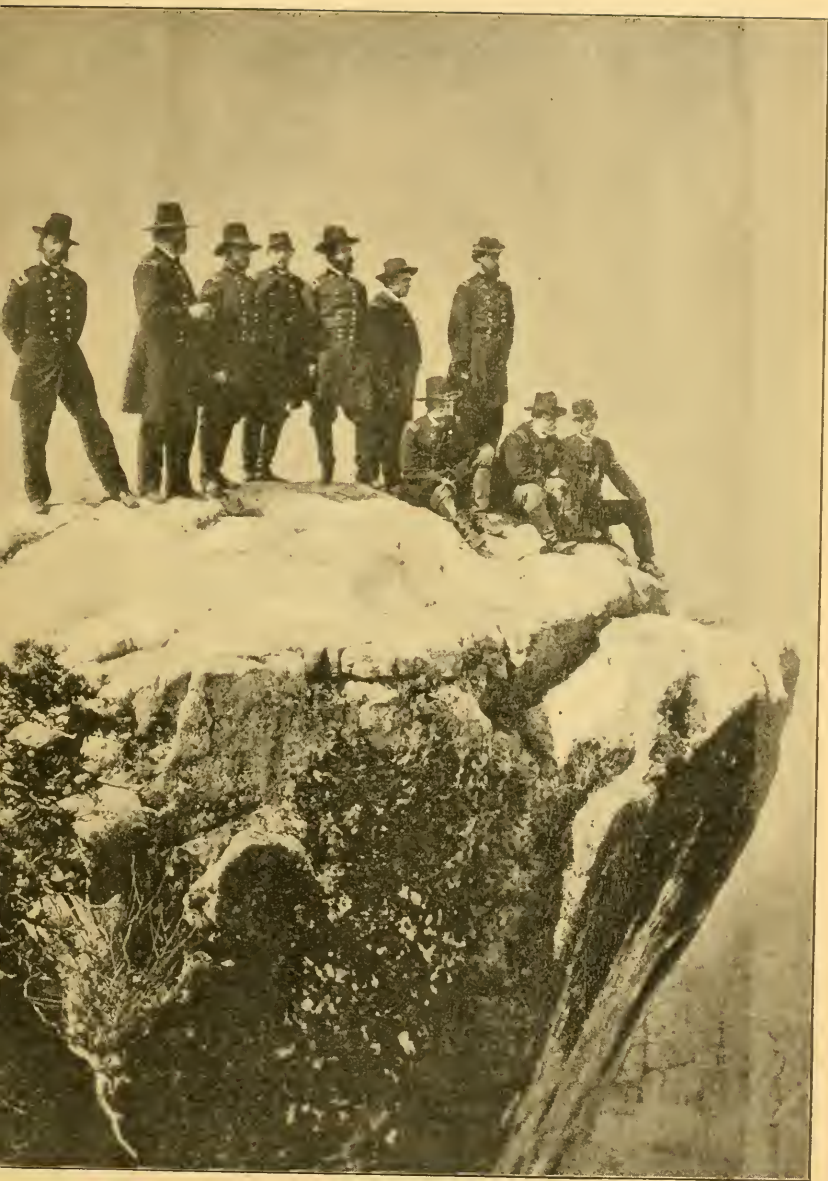
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General Grant and Staff on Point Lookout.



Lulu Falls, on Lookout Mountain.



Sunset Rock, on Lookout Mountain.

Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, appropriately called the "Gateway of the South," is beautifully located in a valley, surrounded by Walden's Ridge and the Tennessee River on the north and northwest, Missionary Ridge on the east, Look-out Mountain and the Raccoon Mountains on the south and southwest. Its wonderful growth and the development of its vast timber and mineral resources have been without parallel; from a poor straggling village of 3000 people at the close of the war, unknown to the outside world except as a scene of bloody conflicts, it has grown, by reason of the pluck and energy of its citizens and its great natural advantages, to an important city of 50,000 population. In the last ten years a magical transformation has taken place; from mud and mire and mule cars it has advanced to the finest pavements of brick and asphalt, most complete system of electric railways, a perfect system of water works and sewerage; and has become in fact a modern city in every respect.

Many fine business blocks line its streets, large commodious hotels, school houses and public buildings are here; and in regard to churches, it is the Philadelphia of the South.

The health of the city can best be judged by the fact that no other city in the United States of the same size and class of population can show so low a death rate. The average white mortality is from six to eight per thousand per year, and for the whole population, whites and blacks, it is less than twelve per thousand per year. This fact is largely due to the altitude of the city, its cleanliness, and the latitude in which it is situated. The winters are mild and the summer heat is

tempered by the mountain breezes which blow continuously during the heated season. These advantages, together with its surrounding grand natural scenery, make this one of the most delightful places of abode in the country.

The population is quite cosmopolitan, being made up of all races and having representatives from every State in the Union.

Owing to the proximity of raw material of all kinds, our manufactories are numerous and varied. The iron industry is the most extensive. At present there are two blast furnaces in operation: Citico, turning out 125 tons of pig iron per day, and the Chattanooga Furnace, from sixty to seventy tons. There are several large stove foundries, pipe foundries, large machine shops, car works, boiler manufactories, iron roofing works, a brake-shoe foundry, one of the largest plow works in the world, and a number of other establishments which use iron largely in their various productions.

The wood workers come next, with two large furniture factories; a number of large saw mills and planing mills line the river bank; the largest curtain pole factory in the world, and a host of smaller concerns which make every conceivable article with wood as a basis.

There are two large flour mills, the Mountain City, with a capacity of 1800 barrels per day, and Shelton's with a capacity of 500 barrels. There are several corn mills, a cotton seed oil mill, cotton compress, two large coffin factories and a number of other industries.

The shipping facilities are excellent; the eleven railways and the river connecting us with all parts of the country.

The United States government has spent upwards of three million dollars in removing the obstructions in the river below the city at Muscle Shoals, and this stream is navigable for large craft about nine months in the year.

Our school system is one of the best in the South. The races are taught separately, the colored pupils having two and

the whites three large public schools, including a high school for each. The U. S. Grant University, a Methodist institution whose building and grounds are valued at \$130,000, is located here. The Notre Dame Academy, conducted by the Catholic Church, a business college, medical college, college of music and a number of private schools complete the educational list.

We are justly proud of the number and elegance of our churches, but more so of the fact that we are called a church going people. Everybody goes to church, and our colored brother sometimes forgets to go home. Every denomination is represented here, each having a place of worship in keeping with the strength of the organization. There are fifty-one white congregations in the city and suburbs, twenty-five of which are in the city, and thirty-one colored, of which twenty are in the city.

The finances are taken care of by seven banks with a combined capital of over a million and a half, with a surplus of about \$375,000.

The city is governed by a mayor and sixteen aldermen, two from each ward in the city, who are elected by the people and have charge of all city affairs except the police, who are under the supervision of three commissioners, two democrats and one republican, who are appointed by the governor. The police force consists of thirty-six men and officers, and is one of the best organized bodies of men in the South.

The fire department has four halls well located about the city. The apparatus is handled by forty-three men and twenty-two horses, and consists of four steam fire engines with hose carts, one chemical engine, two hook and ladder trucks and 7000 feet of good hose. The Gamewell Electric Fire Alarm System is used, with forty-three stations.

The water supply is furnished by three pumping engines of fifteen million gallons capacity per twenty-four hours, pumped in a reservoir of five million gallons capacity, and lo-

cated at an altitude of 182 feet above Market street. There are forty miles of water mains four to twenty inches in diameter, 240 hydrants with a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch or a direct pressure from pumps of 110 pounds.

Chattanooga has three daily newspapers. The "Times," a morning paper, is one of the leading papers of the South. It was founded in 1869, and has been an influential sheet ever since. The other two papers are the "News" and "Press," both evening papers, the former democratic and the latter republican in politics.

Historical Points About Chattanooga

THE WHOLE city is a historical point. Earth works and battle lines covered the whole space, but some of the more prominent points have been marked and some of the buildings used for war purposes still stand. While age and decay have made it necessary in many cases to replace some parts of the structures, still there are quite a number of buildings that will be readily recognized by the old veterans who have possibly spent some time in them, either as prisoners or under the care of a physician.

The most noted land mark is the old army prison on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets. This is a three-story brick building and was used as an army prison by both armies. The city now owns it and uses it for a police station and court and city jail.

Another building, not so large as the prison but none the less interesting, is the army pay station, a small, circular shaped building about 100 feet west of the Fire Hall on West Ninth street. This, like the former building mentioned, was



used by both armies. A cobbler now has his sign hanging above the door.

The Read House now stands on the site of the old Crutchfield House, which was used as a hospital, at one time accommodating 500 men.

College Hill, the eminence a few blocks southwest of the Read House, where the High School stands, was the site of thirteen hospitals used by both armies and accommodating over 1000 wounded.

The headquarters of some of the officers were located as follows: Gen. Bragg, No. 407 East Fifth street; Gen. U. S. Grant, No. 316 Walnut street, which place was also Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters. Gen. Grant subsequently moved to No. 110 First street, which was also Gen. Sherman's headquarters. Gen. James A. Garfield was at home at No. 326 Walnut street. Gen. J. M. Brennan's headquarters were at No. 302 Walnut. Gen. W. B. Carlin and Confederate Gen. Ledbetter were at No. 218 Boyce street. Capt. Alder and Maj. J. B. Burch, provost-marshal, were located on northwest corner of West Seventh and Broad streets. The Adjutant General of the Army of the Cumberland was on the northeast corner of East Fourth and Walnut streets. The Adjutant General of Bragg's army on the northeast corner of East Fourth and High streets.

The batteries in the city were located as follows:

Battery Bushnell, East Fourth street, west of Lindsay street.

Battery Cooledge, on Cameron Hill.

Battery Erwin, knoll south of East Ninth street, west of Peeples street.

Battery Taft, elevation corner East Eighth and "B" streets.

Battery McAloon, on spur near mouth of Citico creek.

Fort Cameron was on top of Cameron Hill, west of the city; Fort Wood on the high point east of Palmetto street, between Fourth and Vine streets, near the eastern boundary

line of the city. Fort Negley was south of Montgomery avenue, just west of the Rossville road. Fort Lytle south end of College Hill. Stone Fort was on the land between the Custom House and the Western & Atlantic Railway. Fort Sherman extended from the corner of East Fifth and Walnut streets to Bluff View, on the river. Fort Wilder was on the ridge about 1000 feet east of Vallombrosa, and is in a better state of preservation than any of the forts about the city.

Just below the bridge can be seen the remains of one of the piers of the army bridge. These piers were huge log cribs built with logs cut from the site where Hill City now stands, and filled with stone. The bridge was built by the Union army in 1863, and was washed away by the flood of 1867.

Metal tablets in all parts of the city mark the sites of every prominent or interesting point during the war.

Cameron Hill is the eminence in the western part of the city. During the war it was entirely covered with a dense growth of trees. From its summit the best view of the city and mountain can be had.

Hotels.

Read House is located on West Ninth street, opposite the Union depot. It is one of the finest and largest hotels in the city. It contains 225 rooms; seating capacity of dining hall, 200. Rates, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

Southern, located corners Ninth, Chestnut and Carter streets, just west of Union depot. Partly destroyed by fire in 1894. Rates, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per day.

Rossmore (formerly Kennedy), situate southeast corner

Ninth and Market streets. Abner L. Ross, proprietor. Rates, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.

Shipp, Nos, 17 and 19 East Ninth street. Rates, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.

Merchants, situated northwest corner Chestnut and West Seventh street. Abner L. Ross, proprietor. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Stanton House, located on Market street, south of Central depot. Rates, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.

St. James, situate No. 533 Market street. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Allison House, situate 506-508 Market street. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Commercial, situate 734-736 Georgia avenue. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Garner House, situate 715½ Walnut street. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Aldine, situate 117 McCallie avenue.

National Hotel, situate 220 King street. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

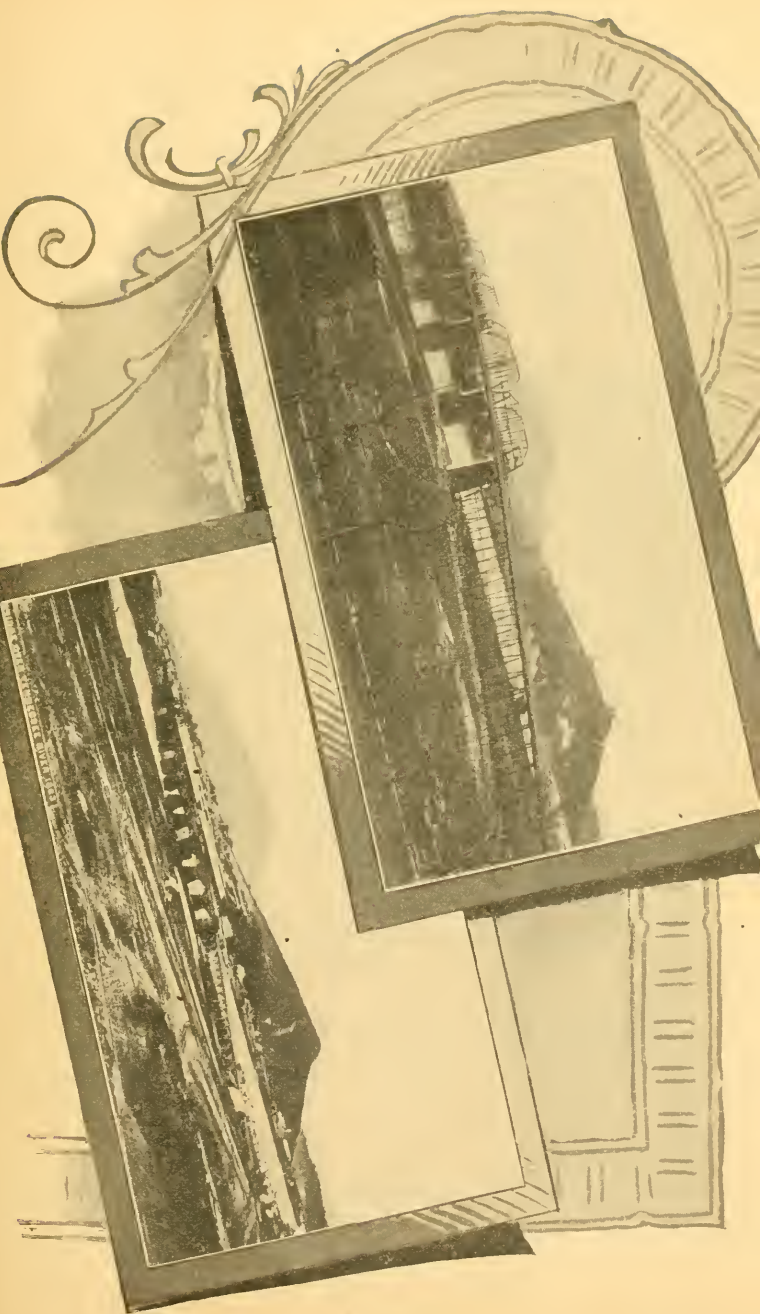
Chattanooga House, 725 Cherry street. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Lookout Inn, on top of Lookout Mountain, at end of Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge Railways; M. S. Gibson, manager. Rates, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day.

Point Hotel, located at head of Mountain Incline; G. H. Sneed, manager. Rates, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

Lookout Mountain House, near Natural Bridge, on top of Lookout Mountain. Rates, \$1.50 to \$.200 per day.

Park Hotel, situate at Crawfish Springs, on Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railway; W. P. Kyle, manager. Rates, \$2.00 per day, \$10.00 per week. (See ad.)



New Bridge Over the Tennessee.

Military Bridge Over the Tennessee.

Public Buildings.

The United States Custom House is located between Tenth and Eleventh streets near Market. It is built entirely of white marble, cost about \$200,000, and is one of the handsomest government buildings in the South. The *Post-office*, United States Federal Court, United States Commissioners of Civil Service and the Weather Bureau are in the building.

The City Hall is in the brick building situated on the northeast corner of Georgia Avenue and Market Square. All of the city officers, except the Recorder's Court and Police Station, are in this building.

The County Court House is situated on the block between Sixth and Seventh and Walnut streets and Georgia Avenue. It contains all the county offices and court rooms.

The New Opera House stands on the northeast corner of Sixth and Market streets; it has been thoroughly overhauled and is a very attractive place. The seating capacity is about 1200.

The Richardson Building is the largest office building in the city. It is located between Market and Broad streets on Seventh.

The Adams Block is situated between Georgia Avenue and Cherry streets on East Eighth street. It is built of brick and stone and cost about \$45,000. The Evening News is printed in this building.

The Times Building is the handsome home of one of the best morning papers in the South. It was completed in 1892, and cost about \$140,000. The Times occupies the basement, first, fifth and sixth floors; the other three floors are occupied as offices. A free elevator runs to the top of the building, and from the dome one of the best views of the city can be had.

Temple Court office building is situated on northeast corner of Seventh and Cherry streets; it cost about \$45,000.

The Mountain City Club House is one of the handsomest buildings in the city; it is situated opposite the Temple Court, and cost about \$50,000.

The Southern Express Building occupies the triangle between Georgia Avenue, Market street and Tenth street. It is occupied by the auditing departments of the Southern Express Company.

The Orphans Home is situated No. 240 Vine street.

The Erlanger Hospital is situated on Harrison Avenue, near the city limits.

The Union Depot is on West Ninth street opposite the Read House.

The Central Depot is situated on Market street near the Stanton House.

Prominent Churches.

Centenary M. E. Church South. Dr. J. P. McFerrin, pastor; is situated on the northeast corner of East Eighth and "A" streets. It was built in 1884 at a cost of \$50,000. The seating capacity is 900. The spire 200 feet high.

First M. E. Church (Stone Church). This is a beautiful structure, situated on the southeast corner of Georgia and McCallie Avenues; built entirely of blue limestone, costing about \$50,000. Its seating capacity is about 800. The spire is 190 feet high. It was built in 1882. Dr. J. J. Manker is the present pastor.

First Baptist. Situated on northeast corner Georgia Avenue and Oak street. This is one of the handsomest churches in the city; it is built of pink sandstone, quarried at Sewanee, Tennessee. It was built in 1890 and cost about \$75,000. The main tower is 125 feet high. It was partly destroyed by fire on December 30, 1894. Rev. R. B. Garrett is the present pastor.

First Presbyterian. Situated on southwest corner of Georgia Avenue and Seventh street. Was built in 1883 at a cost of \$30,000. Rev. J. W. Bachman, the present pastor, has been the pastor of this congregation for twenty-three years.

Second Presbyterian. This is a beautiful building, situated on southeast corner West Seventh and Pine streets, built entirely of stone. It is of the old Gothic style of architecture. It was built in 1890 and cost \$50,000. The seating capacity is 600. Rev. W. J. Trimble, pastor.

St. Pauls Episcopal is situated on the northwest corner West Seventh and Pine streets. It was built in 1889 and has a seating capacity of almost 1000. It is built of brick in the



Market Street in 1863.



Market Street in 1895.

old English style of architecture at a cost of \$70,000. Rev. W. M. Pettis is rector.

Sts. Peter and Paul's (Catholic). Is situated on East Eighth street, near Georgia Avenue. It is one of the finest churches in the South. It was built in 1889-90, at a cost of \$150,000. Seating capacity is about 900. It is built of brick with stone trimmings and has two towers, each about 175 feet high. The church, together with the adjoining property owned by the church, is valued at about \$275,000.

Hebrew Synagogue. Situated on West side of Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It has just been remodeled and is a very pretty church.

Unitarian Church. Is situated on east side of Houston street, between McCallie Avenue and Oak street. Rev. S. R. Free, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian. Is situated on northwest corner of Oak and Lindsay streets. Rev. B. G. Mitchell, pastor.

Christian Church. Is situated on west side of Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Rev. J. A. Setliff, pastor.

Lutheran. The only German church in the city, is situated on State street, in rear of the Stanton House. Rev. Adam Klein, pastor.

Cemeteries.

Confederate Cemetery. Take Oak street line to Baldwin street. Situated on north side East Fifth street, near Southern Railway. First established during the late civil war, while Chattanooga was in possession of the Confederate Govern-

ment. It contains about 2,500 bodies, gathered mainly through the efforts of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association from the battlefields of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, &c. A handsome monument has been erected to their memory by the Association.

Forest Hills.—A beautiful city of the dead; situated near base of Lookout Mountain, about two miles south of city limits. Established and incorporated in 1880. It covers an area of about 115 acres.

Mt. Olivet.—Take Mission Ridge car. Situated east of Mission Ridge.

National Cemetery.—Take East Lake or Mission Ridge cars. This beautiful cemetery of seventy-five and one-half acres contains only the remains of Union soldiers, and was established in 1863, during the conflict in this section. The number of interments to date are 13078, of which 4969 are classed "unknown." The "Register of the Dead" kept in the superintendent's lodge, gives the nativity, branch of service, &c., of the Union dead, as follows: Alabama 38, Georgia 11, Connecticut 30, Illinois 1103, Indiana 1338, Iowa 187, Kansas 58, Kentucky 369, Maine 1, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 73, Michigan 489, Minnesota 107, Missouri 168, New Jersey 32, New York 346, Ohio 1823, Pennsylvania 198, Rhode Island 2, Tennessee 133, West Virginia 3, Wisconsin 238, United States Regulars 203, United States Colored Troops 861, United States Pioneer Corps 5, United States Signal Corps 3, Citizen Government Employes 14, Wisconsin 19. The "Andrews Raider's" monument is in this cemetery and the graves of these brave fellows surround it.

Suburbs.

St. Elmo lies south of the city, at the base of Lookout Mountain. The plot of the novel by Mrs. Evans, entitled "St. Elmo," was laid at the northern portion of this suburb. The water supply is gotten from a large spring near the top of the mountain, and is always clear and cool.

Alton Park lies east of Forest Hill Cemetery, adjoining St. Elmo.

Mountain Junction lies beyond St. Elmo and adjoining it on the south.

Highland Park lies east of the city, beyond the National Cemetery. It is the most populous suburb. It is furnished with city water.

Orchard Knob lies east of the city and north of Highland Park. The Belt Railway runs through it and the Mission Ridge street cars within two blocks.

Ridgedale lies at the base of Missionary Ridge and east of the city. It is also furnished with city water.

East Lake is a pretty suburb beyond Ridgedale and about four and a half miles southeast of the city via street car or Belt Railway. There is a beautiful lake and pleasure resort here, and the St. Vincent Infirmary is located near the lake.

Churchville (or Bushtown) is a suburb built by the colored people. It lies three miles northeast of the city and north of Orchard Knob. The Belt Railway and the Harrison avenue street cars pass through it.

Avondale lies about four miles northeast of the city and is reached by the Harrison pike and Belt Railway.



Sherman Heights is the farthest from the city and lies near the tunnel, at the northern end of Missionary Ridge. It is reached by the Belt Railway.

East Chattanooga (or Boyce) lies near Sherman Heights.

East End lies about three miles southeast of the city and is reached by the Belt Railway and Rossville road.

Hill City is across the river, north of the city.

General Information.

Passenger Depots.—*Union Depot*, situated on West Ninth street, opposite the Read House. The following trains enter here :

Chattanooga Southern.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

Western & Atlantic Railway.

Chattanooga & Lookout Mountain Railway.

Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad.

Central Depot, situated on Market street, corner Union.

The following trains enter :

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway (Queen & Crescent.)

Southern Railway, East Tennessee Division.

Southern Railway, Alabama Division.

Southern Railway, Georgia Division.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Chattanooga & Lookout Mountain Railway.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad.

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

Newby Street Depot, Newby street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Union Railway, for Ridgedale, East Lake, East End, Ratliff, Sherman Heights, East Chattanooga and Boyce. Tickets, five cents; passengers without tickets, ten cents.

Street Railways, Electric. Fare five cents. Cars for the following places leave the foot of Market street: Central Depot, National Cemetery, Highland Park, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Ridgedale, East Lake, Lookout Mountain Incline, St. Elmo, Forest Hills Cemetery, Alton Park, Mountain Junction, Churchville.

Cars for the Bridge, Hill City, Vallombrosa and River-view leave corner Ninth and Broad streets.

Streets are numbered from the river. Market street runs north and south. Houses are numbered from the river on streets running north and south, and from Market street on streets running east and west. Each block starts a new 100. Thus No. 203 Market street is between Second and Third streets; No. 304 West Seventh street is in the fourth block west of Market street.

Hack Ordinance. Maximum price to be asked by driver of any vehicle for carriage of passengers: To any place in city limits twenty-five cents each passenger; fifty pounds of baggage free, trunks twenty-five cents, children between five and fourteen years, half price. Charges per hour: First hour \$1.00, each additional hour or part of hour, seventy-five cents.

Telegraph Offices.—*Western Union*, West Ninth street, near Market street.

Postal, No. 10 East Ninth, near Market street.

Postoffice, in Custom House, between Ninth and Tenth streets. General delivery and stamp windows open daily from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 10 a. m.; 6:30 to 7:30

p. m. Money Order Window, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Y. M. C. A., 118 East Eighth street, second floor. Free reading rooms open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Banks.—First National, southwest corner Broad and West Eighth streets.

Bank of Chattanooga, southeast corner Broad and West Eighth streets.

Third National, southwest corner Market and Seventh streets.

Chattanooga National, southeast corner Market and Ninth streets.

Citizens Bank & Trust Company, northeast corner Broad and Ninth streets.

Chattanooga Savings Bank, southwest corner Cherry and East Eighth streets.

South Chattanooga Savings Bank, northeast corner Market street and Montgomery Avenue.

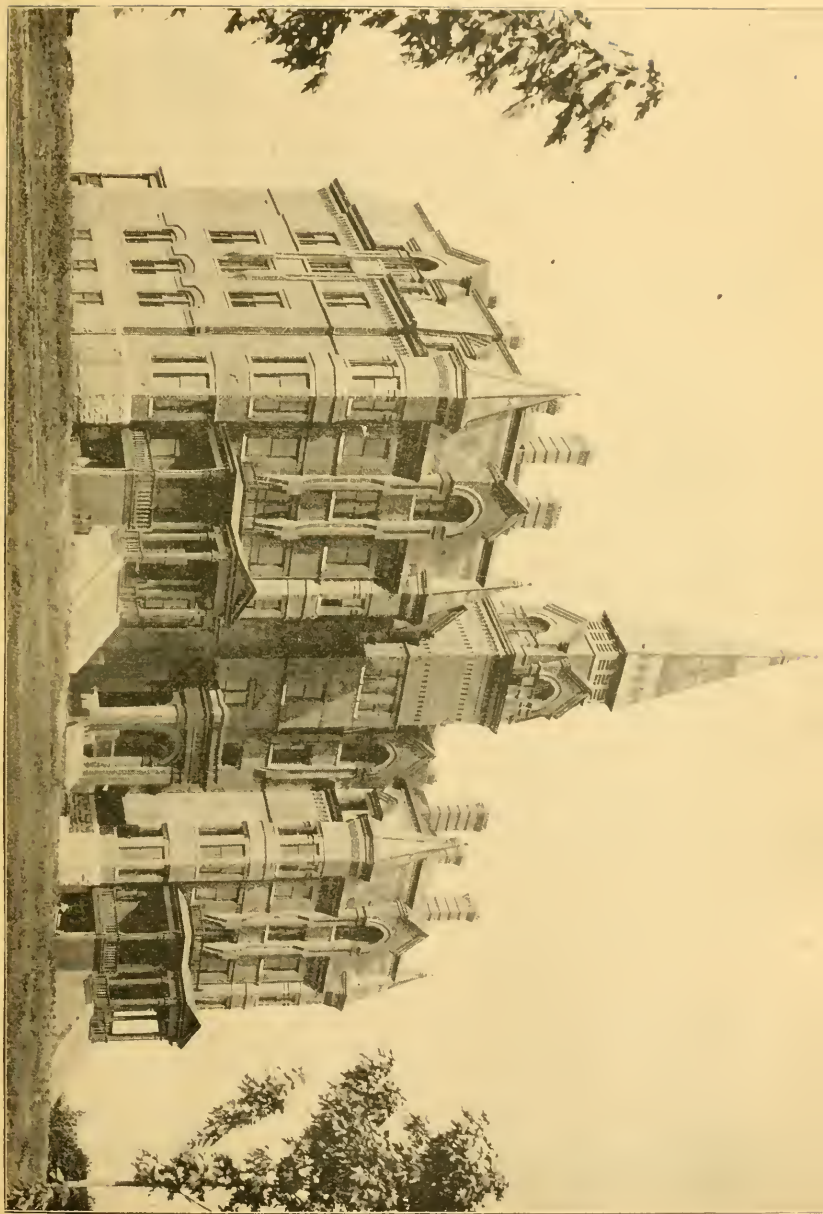
Police Headquarters, corner Fourth and Market streets.

City Hall, corner Georgia Avenue and Market Square.

The Best Views of the city can be had from Cameron Hill or from the "Times'" dome. Free elevators run day and night to the top of the Times Building.

Directing Points.—Lookout Mountain is south of the city; Missionary Ridge east; Cameron Hill west; Tennessee River north. Market street runs north and south.

Admission to all pleasure resorts and natural scenery points is free.



Waldens Ridge.

WALDENS RIDGE is situated across the Tennessee river several miles north of the city and is a part of the Cumberland Range. It is almost as high as Lookout Mountain, and a favorite resort for invalids, because of the celebrated chalybeate, sulphur and freestone springs found there.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country recognize the advantages of the Ridge and are recommending it to their patients who are afflicted with throat and lung troubles.

The plateau is from seven to fourteen miles wide. Fine crops of fruits and potatoes are raised. In the sparsely settled sections deer, wild turkey and small game are abundant. Bears are occasionally found in the deep gulches and ravines.

The natural scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur.

North Chickamauga Creek, which flows through Rattlesnake Gulch, loses itself under the rocks for hundreds of yards, then suddenly reappearing, plunges along in small cascades until it reaches another deep pool, when it again disappears.

Lake Luella is a body of clear water surrounded on three sides by a sheer precipice 200 or 300 feet high. It has no visible supply or outlet, yet the water is always fresh and clear as crystal. Its depth has never been ascertained.

Big Falling Water and Little Falling Water are noted points and well worth the time and exertion necessary to reach them.

Coal is found all along the ridge. The mines at Daisy and Soddy, fifteen miles from Chattanooga, extend several miles back into the mountain.

Lookout Mountain.

THE SUBJECT of this brief sketch needs no introduction. Reference to the illustrations will give a better idea of the mountain than will any attempt at description. Various features and points of interest cannot, however, be made clear by the pictures alone, and the following notes will be useful to the visitor.

The mountain lies about two miles southwest of Chattanooga. It rises 1,700 feet above the city and 2,300 feet above sea level. The top is a table land, varying in width from 100 feet to two miles; it tapers to a point at the northern end, forming Point Lookout, from which is a magnificent view of the city, the valleys, and the river for miles up and down stream. The Point is a solid rock which rises like a palisade a hundred feet or more above the slope of the mountain. The Point Hotel is built just below this huge rock, the roof being some twenty-five feet below the level of the rock.

Access to the top of the mountain is had by a cable incline, a broad gauge railway and a good mountain pike. The incline connects with the street railways from the city; it was built in 1887; is 4550 feet long; the grade averages about thirty-three to 100 feet, and it is the only incline in the world that has a curve. It changes its course just below the palisades at the point and terminates at the Point Hotel.

The incline cost a hundred thousand dollars. A new cable has just been put in. It was tested to hold one hundred tons but it is never subjected to more than ten tons weight. A narrow gauge railway connects with the incline at the Point Hotel and runs to Lookout Inn by a circuitous route, passing Sunset Rock, Garden of the Gods and Natural Bridge. The Broad Gauge runs from the city, climbing the mountain

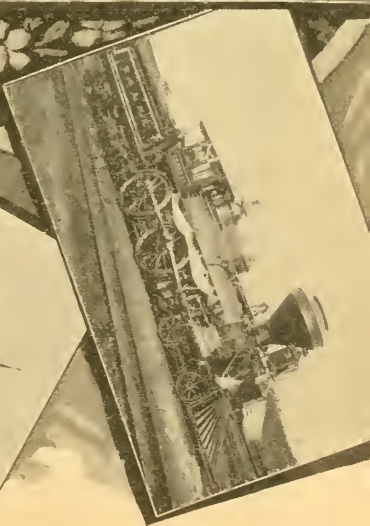
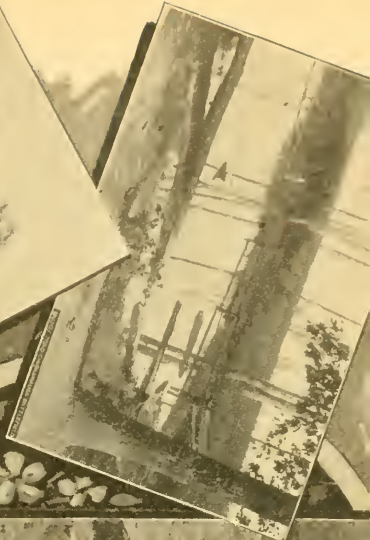
from a point on the eastern side about four miles south of the Point. It winds around the front of the mountain over the plateau where the "Battle Above the Clouds" was fought. The terminus is at Lookout Inn.

The view from the Point makes the city, the ridge, the river and the valleys appear like a huge relief map. From this point seven states of the Union can be seen; Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Georgia lie in close proximity, while in the dim distance can be seen peaks in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Moccasin Bend is at the base of the mountain and is so-called on account of the peculiar course of the river which flows around a point of land forming the exact shape of a moccasin. Just below the point on the sloping plateau stands the Cravens House. On this plateau was fought the famous "Battle above the Clouds" which in reality was fought in the cloud and not above it. West of the point and just south of the hotel is "Ropers Rock," a cliff about 125 feet high, so named on account of Wm. Roper having accidentally stepped off the rock and lost his life.

The top of the mountain being a table land, the residents of Chattanooga have taken advantage of this fact and built summer homes where they can escape the heat of the city during the summer season. There are quite a number of good homes on the mountain whose owners occupy them all the year round.

There is a postoffice on the mountain and several stores, also a war relic museum and a photograph gallery. The water supply is obtained partly from springs, and the City Water Company has utilized a water fall in Lookout Mountain Cave, which water is pumped into a large stand pipe at the top of the mountain which supplies the "Inn" and residents surrounding it.

The places of interesting natural scenery are quite numerous. *Umbrella Rock* at the point of the mountain is a



Bloody Pond.
The Lone Cedar.

Crawfish Springs.
National Cemetery Gate.

The General.
Observation Tower.

large flat rock weighing several tons, and lies on top of several smaller rocks, over-lapping like an umbrella. *Sunset Rock* is a high cliff on the west side of the mountain just below a station of that name on the Narrow Gauge Railway. The *Garden of the Gods* is near Sunset Rock and is so called from the numerous curious rock formations. Signs on the rocks direct you to *Noah's Ark*, a huge rock resembling a large boat. *Damon and Pythias* are two immense rocks standing in close proximity and connected at the top by a rustic bridge. *Canopy Rock* and *Mohamet's Tomb* and *Basin Rock* can be easily found and recognized. Basin Rock is a receptacle for cards and yours will add to the interest of it.

The *Eighth Wonder of the World* is one of the most peculiar natural formations in the world. It over-looks a deep chasm which is spanned by a huge rock forming a natural bridge. Just below the Eighth Wonder is the *Devil's Fireplace* with the flue in plain sight. *Snake Rock* is a peculiar formation which projects over a cliff and resembles a snake's head.

Natural Bridge is about a mile across the mountain near the eastern crest. This is a huge rock about fifteen feet high and about sixty feet long. Underneath is a spring of mountain water. Just at the left is a large rock with a small hole through it—this is *Telephone Rock*. A short distance to the right of Natural Bridge is the *Old Man of the Mountain*, a rock about twenty-five feet high and resembling the face of an aged man. Down the ravine a short distance from Natural Bridge is a fine spring of iron water.

Rock Village and *Rock City* can best be visited by carriage; they are about three miles south of the Inn, and the wonderful rock formations will amply repay a visit to them. Rock City is a short distance further than Rock Village and is an immense mass of conglomerate sandstone cut up by crevasses or streets as they are called. The rocks rise on either side from fifty to 100 feet and at places almost connect at the

top. Passing two *Sentinels*, two large rocks at the entrance, *Grand Corridor* is reached; from this you pass into *Long Street* which ends in *Fat Man's Misery*, which name explains itself. From Rock City a magnificent view of Chattanooga valley and Chickamauga battlefield can be had.

Lulu Lake is about seven miles from the Inn and is reached by a fairly good mountain road. The lake is a pool of water in a basin shaped rock about 100 feet in diameter. Just below the lake is *Lulu Falls*, where the water plunges over a precipice 125 feet high. At the base is a large cave which extends entirely around and back of the falls. Another route to the lake is by way of the Chattanooga Southern Railway from the city to Flintstone, then walking up the side of the mountain to the lake.

As a health resort Lookout Mountain is becoming more popular every year. The altitude and health giving springs are the cause of physicians recommending this as a resort for people afflicted with throat and lung troubles, and scores of people give the mountain credit for the restoration of their health.

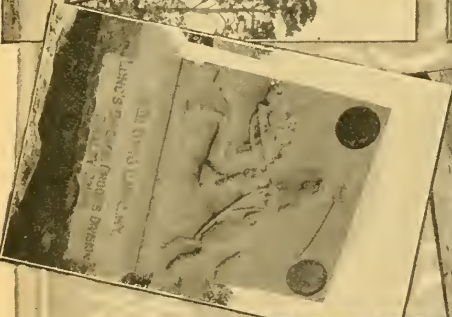
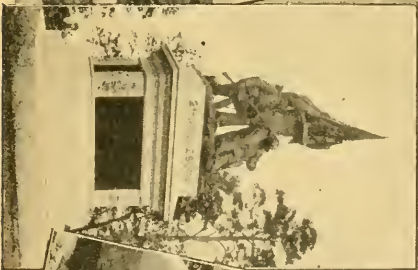
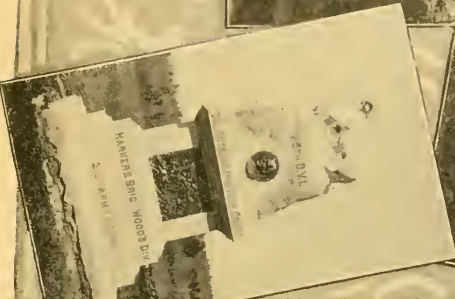
To the sightseer or lover of nature a trip to Lookout Mountain and its attractions will amply repay the fatigue and expense of a trip from any point on our continent, and the impressions and inspiration of the views from the mountain will never leave his mind.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

THE GROUND which bears the above name is a park only in the sense that it has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its condition at the time of the battles. The old lines of works and old houses which were land-marks in the battles and which were destroyed have been restored and no work has been done for merely decorative purposes.

The Monuments were erected as memorials to the brave men who fought and fell on this bloody field, and the whole is intended to be a memorial national park. We state this for the purpose of disabusing the minds of any who might expect to find the landscape decoration and attractions found in public parks. Such things are unnecessary in this instance, as the bare ground, with its memories of the past, is sufficient to make this an intensely interesting place to all who are familiar with our history.

The first move toward establishing this park was made by several eminent Federal and Confederate soldiers who fought on this field. They quietly worked up a sentiment among the survivors in favor of the park, and during the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, held in Chattanooga in 1889, the matter was presented at a special meeting held at Crawfish Springs, which resulted in the organization known as the Chickamauga Memorial Association, with Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., President; Gen. Jos. Wheeler, Alabama, Vice-President; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Washington, D. C., Secretary, and Gen. J. S. Fullerton, St. Louis, Treasurer, and a board of directors, consisting of fourteen Union and fourteen Confederate commanders. The associa-



tion at once took steps to procure an appropriation from the U. S. Government to carry out the plans of the organization. Commissioners were appointed to present the matter to governors and legislatures of all the states which had troops in the battle. An appropriation of \$125,000 was readily obtained from the Government at the next session of Congress, the bill passing both houses unanimously.

This money was used in purchasing the ten square miles of land lying between Chickamauga Creek on the east, Crawfish Springs road on the west, McFarland's Gap on the north and Lee and Gordon's mill on the south. This tract embraces most of the heavy fighting ground of the campaign; in building the thirty-six miles of macadamized roads through the park and along Missionary Ridge. The latter, the central driveway, is twenty miles long, extending from Sherman Heights to Glass mill and forming one of the most pleasant and picturesque driveways in the world.

As a result of the visits of the commission to the several legislatures, each state sent a delegation to the ground for the purpose of locating the position of troops and fighting lines. These delegations, in co-operation with the National commission and by careful study, determined the positions of both sides with sufficient accuracy to justify the erection of historical tablets setting forth the composition, commanders and movements of the different organizations. Large historical tablets three feet by four with the lettering cast in the plate are erected along the main boulevards, giving a condensed yet comprehensive statement of the movements of troops at these points. Besides these, there are smaller guide tablets at every cross roads, giving distances and directions to the prominent points of the field. The fighting positions of all batteries are marked by guns of the same kind used in the battle, mounted upon cast iron carriages painted so as to be an exact representation of the original. Eight pyramids of eight-inch shells mark the spots where four Union and

four Confederate general officers fell. The lines of works and of each day's battles have been marked and restored, and the spots of each regiment where it made its most notable record have been marked by granite.

The eleven Northern and eleven Southern States which had organizations in the battles have all made liberal appropriations for the erection of handsome monuments. Ohio, which had 56 organizations in the battle of Chickamauga and 71 at Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, heads the list with \$90,000 for monuments on the Chickamauga field and \$5,000 for the expenses of her commissioners. Minnesota appropriated \$15,000 for five monuments for her three organizations. Massachusetts erected a fine monument to her two, New York followed with an appropriation of \$81,000, and all the other States erected handsome and fitting memorials. The Government has erected five steel towers 70 feet high at prominent points in the park and along the ridge. One is at Sherman Heights, the northern end of the park, the next at Bragg's headquarters on Missionary Ridge, one near Hall's Ford, where Bragg's Army first formed for battle, one near Jay's Mill where the battle actually began, and the other is on Snodgrass Hill. They are all in sight of each other and the series of observations when combined will command the whole field at a glance. The Wilder brigade is erecting a stone tower 110 feet high near the Widow Glenn's house, from which a fine view of the park can be had.

The Government has purchased the tract containing the field works of Gen. Sherman's Army at the north end of Missionary Ridge and which are in an excellent state of preservation. As soon as the appropriation necessary is secured this part of the original plan of the park will be completed. The park when completed will cost more than a million dollars and will be the most comprehensive and extended military object lesson in the world. Two models in relief, one of the fields about Chattanooga, including Lookout

Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie, and Brown's Ferry, and another of the Chickamauga Field have been prepared by the Government Engineer, Mr. Betts, and will be on exhibition during the dedication.

A Brief Sketch of the Chickamauga Battles, September 19 and 20, 1863.

AFTER GENERAL ROSECRANS had gained possession of Chattanooga and Bragg, commanding the Confederates, had fallen back to Chickamauga, the latter laid his plans for a general engagement and attack on the Federal forces which had pursued him to Chickamauga. His main object was to recapture Chattanooga, throwing his army between Gen. Rosecrans and Chattanooga, but on account of the failure of some of his generals to execute his commands and other obstacles, he was unable to accomplish his design.

His purpose to flank the Federals was discovered early in the morning of the nineteenth of September, and then commenced the battle of Chickamauga, one of the bloodiest of the war. Both sides fought bravely all day, neither gaining advantage.

Before daylight of the twentieth, each division and brigade of Rosecrans' command was in the position that had been assigned it during the night. A dense fog hung over the field until 9 o'clock, when it lifted and a furious onslaught was made by the Confederates, and from noon until night the five divisions of Thomas' line resisted and held in check the entire Confederate force.

The battle of Chickamauga was one of the most remarkable of the whole war, inasmuch as neither army was victorious and each withdrew from the field.

The losses sustained were appalling. Each commander claimed he fought superior numbers, but from official report we learn that Gen. Rosecrans had in action thirty brigades of infantry, five of cavalry, one of mounted infantry and thirty-three batteries, aggregating 56,160 officers and men. His casualties were, 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, and 4,774 missing, a total of 16,179. Gen. Bragg had thirty-five brigades of infantry, ten of cavalry and about thirty batteries; probably all told, 65,000 men. He lost 2,389 killed, 13,412 wounded, 2,000 missing, a total of 17,801. A combined total of 33,980 for both armies.

Failing to defeat his enemy in battle, Gen. Bragg now proceeded to so post his forces on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain as to besiege the enemy and starve them by cutting off communication with Nashville, their seat of supplies, both by river and rail.

Battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

THE FEDERAL troops lying besieged in Chattanooga, cut off from supplies and reduced to quarter rations, were almost at the point of starving and surrendering when Gen. Grant arrived, October 23, 1863, and took immedi-

ate steps toward raising the siege. By November 18, his plan was to have Sherman, who was north of the river across from Missionary Ridge with his troops, effect a crossing near Chickamauga creek and attack the Confederates near the tunnel at the north end of the ridge, then with the aid of Thomas, make an attack all along up the valley, which if successful would reopen communication with Nashville, the seat of supplies, at the same time driving the enemy from Missionary Ridge. These plans were delayed by Sherman not being able to effect the crossing desired. On the twenty-third of November, Sherman having crossed the river attacked the enemy at the tunnel, but was repulsed and forced to retreat to the west side of Chickamauga creek. At the same time Gen. Wood's division (Federal) made a rapid advance on Orchard Knob, gaining that point after a sharp engagement. Orchard Knob was the strongest point of the Confederate line in the valley in front of Missionary Ridge, and when it was captured they withdrew from the valley to the foot and crest of the ridge.

On the next day, November 24, Gen. Hooker was ordered to attack Lookout Mountain. His aggregate force for the attack was 9,681. He crossed the river at Brown's Ferry, marched up the west side of the mountain and around to the front to the plateau where the Cravens' House stands, where he met Walthall and fought the famous "Battle Above the Clouds," which lasted until two or three o'clock in the afternoon, when the fighting ceased, the Confederates withdrawing from the mountain during the night of November 25, to Missionary Ridge. During the action the Union batteries on Moccasin Point were in active play on the mountain, while the Confederates on top of the mountain shelled the Union forces after they reached the Cravens House, with two Napoleon guns placed at the extreme point of the mountain. They were also busy as sharp-shooters and in rolling rocks down the sides of the mountain.

After the battles of Orchard Knob and Lookout Mountain the Confederate forces were concentrated along the crest and in trenches at the base of Missionary Ridge.

The next day, the twenty-fifth of November, the terrible *battle of Missionary Ridge* was fought. Gen. Sherman having crossed to the east side of Chickamauga creek, commanded the left of the Federal forces, Gen. Thomas the center, lying along in front of Orchard Knob, and Gen. Hooker the right, which reached to Rossville. Gen. Bragg occupied the ridge from the tunnel to Rossville, making a line of battle over eight miles long.

Gen. Grant directed the Union forces from Orchard Knob. At a signal of six successive cannon shots from Orchard Knob at 3:15 p. m., the whole line rushed at double quick for the enemy's seemingly impregnable position. The orders were to capture the entrenchments at the base of the ridge and stop; but enthused with success, instead of obeying orders to stop at the base, the whole line dashed up the rugged side of the ridge under the most deadly fire, capturing the ridge simultaneously at six different places, hurling the Confederates in a precipitous retreat down the east side of the ridge, turning their own guns upon them in their flight.

This ended the battles about Chattanooga. Many of the best informed Confederate soldiers felt that their cause was doomed at Missionary Ridge on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1863, but with a valor worthy of American soldiers they prolonged the struggle for many weary months.

Synopsis of Military Movements About Chattanooga.

IN AUGUST, 1863, Gen. Bragg's forces were in possession of Chattanooga. The Federals, under Rosecrans, lay west of the Cumberland Mountains at Winchester. The latter by a feint created the belief that he was going to attack the former from Walden's Ridge; but the main army crossed the river at Bridgeport, thirty-five miles west of the city, his intention being to compel Bragg to evacuate the city; which he did September 7, retreating down the Chattanooga valley toward Lafayette. The Union army followed and the battles of Chickmauga were fought September 19 and 20.

After these battles the Union army returned to Chattanooga and the Confederates occupied Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob and a line across the valley.

On November 23, Gen. Thomas drove the Confederates off Orchard Knob. On the next day Gen. Hooker attacked the Confederates on Lookout Mountain, by crossing the river at Brown's Ferry and marching up the west side of the mountain to the front, where the famous Battle Above the Clouds was fought. This resulted in the Confederates leaving the mountain and concentrating their forces at the foot and along the top of Missionary Ridge, where they were assaulted and defeated on the twenty-first of November, 1863.

In this brief space of three months and nine days, from August 16, when the Federals began the Chickamauga campaign, to November 25, when it ended on Missionary Ridge, about 34,000 men lost their lives, thousands were wounded

NORTH.

[illegible]

and countless friends, relatives and dear ones were made mourners.

In the campaign the Federal side had two corps from the army of the Potomac. The army of the Tennessee, and the army of the Cumberland were engaged. On the other side the Confederate army of Gen. Bragg, with reinforcements from East Tennessee and Mississippi, and Longstreet's corps from the army of Northern Virginia.

The organizations from the several States engaged in these battles were as follows :

CHICKAMAUGA.

ROSECRANS.					BRAGG.				
States	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total	States.	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total
Indiana	26	3	8	37	Alabama	23	5	8	36
Illinois	28		5	33	Arkansas	12	1	3	16
Kansas	1			1	Con. Regulars ..	1	4		5
Kentucky	13	4		17	Florida	5		1	6
Michigan	4	2	2	8	Georgia	12	5	7	24
Minnesota	1		1	2	Kentucky	5	2	2	9
Ohio	42	3	10	55	Louisiana	4	1	3	8
Pennsylvania	3	2	1	6	Mississippi	17		4	21
Tennessee		2		2	Missouri			2	2
Un. States	4	1	4	9	N. Carolina	4	1		5
Wisconsin	5	1	3	9	S. Carolina	7		1	8
Missouri	2		1	3	Tennessee	36	12	8	56
Total	129	18	35	182	Texas	10	2	1	13
					Virginia	2		1	3
					Total	138	33	41	222

In addition to the above full organizations, Indiana and Illinois had each three regiments of mounted Infantry, and Ohio had one company of sharpshooters. Besides the above full organizations, Alabama had seven battalions of infantry, Georgia four, Louisiana one, Nississippi three, South Carolina two, and Tennessee five, and West Virginia had four full companies in one of the Virginia infantry regiments included

above, and numerous representatives in the other companies of each of the regiments from Virginia. Alabama had two companies of cavalry, Georgia one, Louisiana two, Mississippi one and Tennessee two.

CHATTANOOGA.

GRANT.					BRAGG.				
States.	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total	States	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total
Illinois	45		10	55	Alabama.....	31	5	8	44
Indiana	31		3	34	Arkansas	7	1	3	11
Iowa	10		1	11	Florida	5		1	6
Kansas	1			1	Georgia	36	5	9	50
Kentucky	11	1		12	Kentucky	5	3	1	9
Massachussetts ..	1			1	Louisiana	4	1	2	7
Michigan	4	1	1	6	Maryland			1	1
Minnesota	2		1	3	Missouri			2	2
Missouri	14		3	17	Mississippi	15		4	19
New Jersey	1			1	North Carolina ..	2	1		3
New York	14		2	16	South Carolina	13		2	15
Ohio	61	3	5	69	Tennessee	36	11	7	54
Pennsylvania	10		2	12	Texas	6	2	1	9
Tennessee			1	1	Virginia	2		5	7
Wisconsin	7		3	10	Con. Regulars	1	4		5
U. S. Regulars ..	7		4	11					
West Virginia	1			1					
Total	220	5	36	261	Total	163	33	46	242

In addition to the above, Illinois and Indiana had each one regiment of mounted infantry and Ohio had one battalion of sharpshooters.

The above represents Gen. Bragg's army before the detachment of forces to East Tennessee. Besides the complete organizations named, Alabama had five battalions of infantry, Georgia six, Kentucky one, Louisiana two, Mississippi two, South Carolina two, and Tennessee three, Kentucky had three battalions of cavalry, Tennessee two and Virginia one.

Routes to

Lookout Mountain.—There are three routes : One by way of street cars and incline ; one by way of Broad Gauge Railway, which trains leave Union depot, opposite Read House and Central Depot ; third, by carriage, driving south on Market street to Montgomery avenue, west to Whiteside street, south on Whiteside street through St. Elmo to the mountain pike.

Missionary Ridge.—Take Mission Ridge cars on Market street. In driving, go either by way of McCallie or Montgomery avenues, both of which are direct routes to the top of the ridge.

Walden's Ridge. Hill City cars to Vallombrosa and hack line from there ; or, by way of hacks from the city which start at the Rossmore Hotel, corner Ninth and Market streets.

National Cemetery.—Take Mission Ridge or East Lake cars.

Confederate Cemetery.—Mission Ridge cars to Baldwin street.

Chickamauga.—By Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railway, which trains leave Union depot, opposite Read House ; or, by carriage route over Rossville pike ; or, along Crest road on top of Mission Ridge.

Rock Village.—By carriage only. From city, take carriage route to Lookout Mountain, drive south on the boulevard which ends at the Georgia line. Rock Village lies a short distance south and southeast of this line.

Rock City is about a mile beyond Rock Village and is reached by same route.

Garden of the Gods.—The Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge Railways pass this point, which lies about a half mile southwest of the Inn.

Sunset Rock.—The Narrow Gauge has a station at Sunset Rock.

Vallombrosa.—Take Hill City cars, leaving corner Ninth and Broad streets.

Riverview.—Take Riverview cars, leaving Ninth and Broad streets.

Cameron Hill.—West on Sixth street to top of hill.

Short Trips for Hurried People.

Lookout Mountain.—By way of streetrailway, Incline and Narrow Gauge railway. A trip to the top of the mountain and Lookout Inn can be made in two hours.

Missionary Ridge.—By way of street cars; can be seen in 1½ hours. By walking down the ridge from the end of the car line you can return by way of East Lake street cars.

Vallombrosa.—At the top of Stringer's Ridge.

Riverview.—Three miles up the river; each require one hour for round trip by street cars. Both these routes pass over the Tennessee river bridge.

Chickamauga.—By way of Crest Road or Rossville road, the trip can be made in six or eight hours with vehicles. (See maps for roads.)

Nickojack Cave.—At Shellmound is about forty-five miles by river and returning by rail can be made in a day, and costs about \$1 fare.

Program Epworth League Conference.

The Second International Conference of the Epworth League which meets in Chattanooga June 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1895, will consist of delegates from all the Methodist young peoples societies of the United States and Canada. The program is as follows:

General topic of the conference is "Methodism of the Future."

First Day—Thursday, Addresses of Welcome by Mayor Ochs and Dr. J. P. McFerrin. Responses by Bishops E. R. Hendrix, J. H. Vincent and Premier Bowell of Canada. Love Feast and Sacrament in evening.

Second Day—Friday, Topic, "Methodism: Its Life and Modes of Expression." Sunrise Prayermeeting on Lookout Mountain at 5 a. m., conducted by Rev. Geo. R. Stuart. Speaking in tabernacle tent balance of day.

Third Day—Saturday, 5 a. m., Sunrise Prayermeeting on mountain. Speaking in tent on "Methodism: Its Doctrine and Spirit."

Sacred Concert of 1000 voices at night, conducted by Prof. Rowland D. Williams.

Fourth Day—Sunday, Topic, "Waiting for the Descent of the Holy Spirit." Sunrise Prayermeeting at 5 a. m. on Lookout Mountain. Sermons at all churches and in tent. Sunday evening, Watch night service and song service.

Dedication Week.

THE PROGRAMME for the dedication has not yet been completed, but the exercises will begin on Monday, September 16, and continue all week. This will be the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, and the ceremonies of the week will bring to Chattanooga more distinguished persons than have gathered there at any one time since the war, including President Cleveland and his cabinet, the governors and staffs of all the states which had troops in the battle, and the survivors of Bragg's, Rosecrans' and Grant's armies.

On Monday and Tuesday Ohio will dedicate the fifty-five monuments erected by her.

The "Army of the Cumberland" will hold a big meeting in a large tent Wednesday, the 18th.

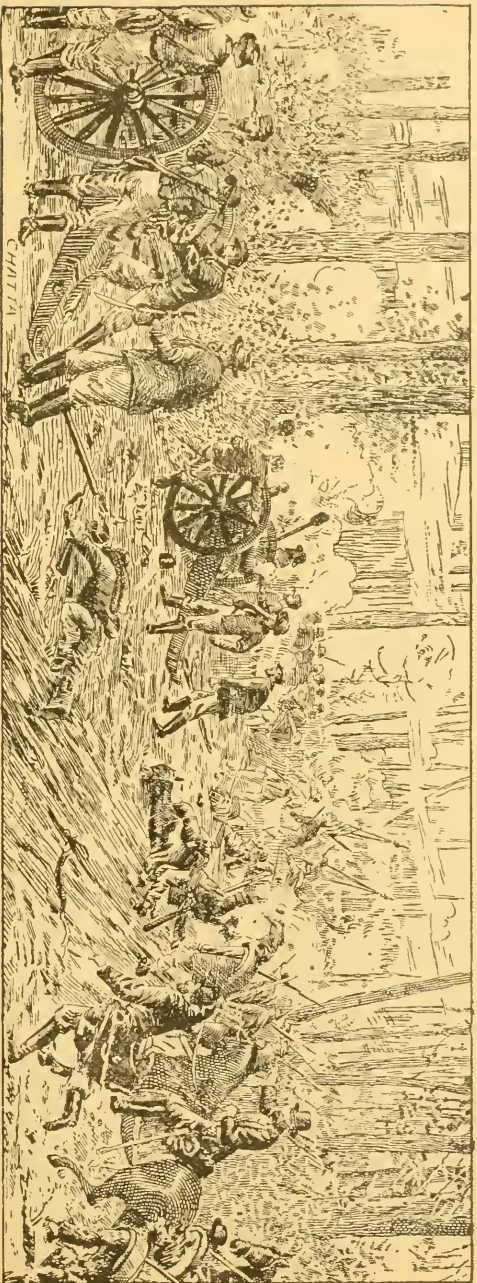
The dedication of the Chickamauga part of the park will occur on Thursday, 19th.

The "Army of the Tennessee" will hold a big meeting in the tent at night.

On Friday, the 20th, the Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga part of the park will be dedicated.

Prominent speakers will be heard on all occasions and in case of rain the meetings will be held in a mammoth tent erected in rear of U. S. Grant University on McCallie avenue.

Battle of Chickamauga.



This cut is used by permission of the proprietor of the "Battle of Gettysburg" Cyclorama, now on exhibition in Chattanooga. This is one of the greatest cycloramas on the continent.

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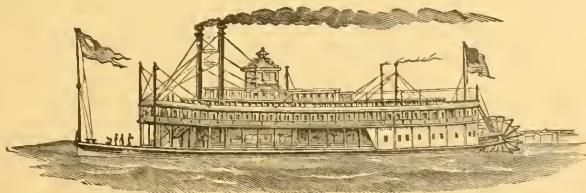
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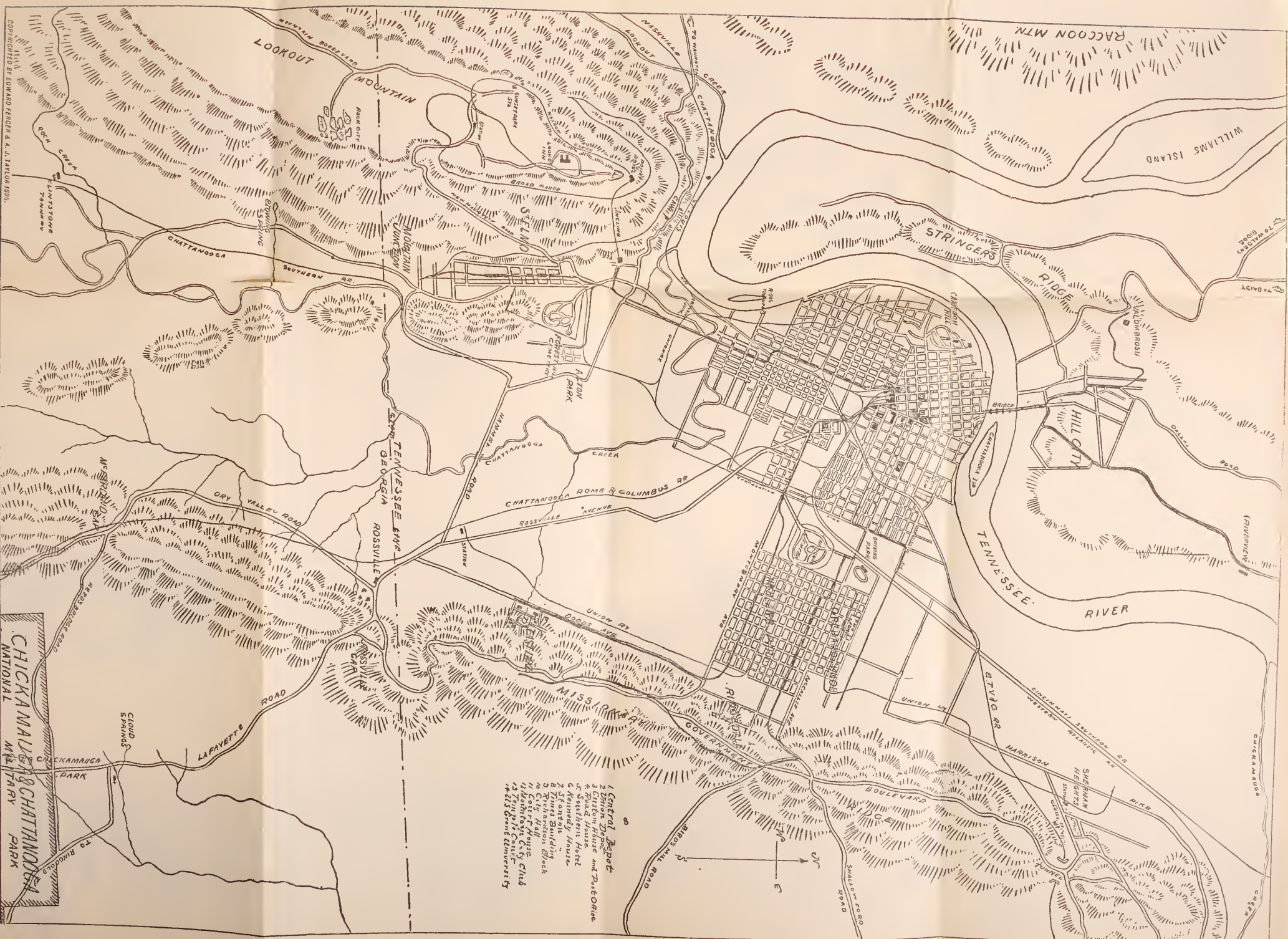
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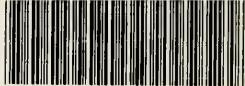
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